

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

SUBJECT Economic - Construction

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952, 1953

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers, weekly periodical

DATE DIST. 24 Nov 1953

WHERE
PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE
PUBLISHED 2 Apr 1952 - 13 Aug 1953

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE As indicated

NEW CITIES, TOWNS, AND WORKERS' SETTLEMENTS IN THE USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

A workers' settlement, Severnyy, has been founded in Timiryazevskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast. A dispensary was expected to open by 1 June 1952, nurseries by July 1952, and a hospital in September 1952. The settlement is to have a drugstore and savings bank. A new bus line was to run from Savelov Station to Severnyy beginning 1 May 1952. (1)

A new town, Chernogorsk, has grown up in Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast. Many dwelling houses, a general store, and a medical center were under construction in June 1952. Preparations were being made for construction of a hotel and two school buildings. A park of 25 hectares was being laid out. (2)

Kimovsk, in the Moscow basin, was made into a workers' settlement in 1948 and has grown considerably since. A secondary school, dispensary, bathhouse, water mains, several kindergartens and nurseries, and over 15,000 square meters of living space were in use in June 1952. (3)

The settlement of Novaya Il'yevka has grown up on the north bank of the Karpovka Reservoir on the Volga-Don Canal. In August 1952, sidewalks and streets were being paved, and a building for the wharf was being completed.(4)

The three small Siberian villages of Chernorechka, Vylkhovo, and Koynovo, not far from Novosibirsk, were consolidated and renamed Iskitim in 1932. In 1940 Iskitim became a rayon center, and since the end of 1951 it has been under oblast subordination. The city has a cement plant and a boiler and radiator plant. Along the Berd' River a lime plant, a plant for construction materials, and an electric power station were under construction in August 1952. A food combine had recently gone into operation. The town has multistoried houses, clubs, a medical institute, a three-story Palace of Culture, shops, and a

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bathhouse. Altogether, 20 streets have been built in the past 5 years [source dated August 1952]. Schools include a pedagogical institute, two secondary schools, three 7-year schools, and several elementary schools, as well as a school for working youth. There are new buildings for industrial training, 10-year schools, and a children's home which occupy a whole new street.(5)

The old mining settlement of Korkino in the South Urals was made a city on 2 October 1942. Ten years later -- in October 1952 -- it had 26 schools; two mining industry schools and a mining tekhnikum were under construction. In the 10-year period more than 120,000 square meters of living space, two Palaces of Culture, and several clubs and motion picture theaters were built, and much work was done on street improvement. Construction under way in October 1952 included a hospital, a club, new schools, and dwelling houses. About 16,000 square meters of living space were to be put into use in 1952.(6)

The most important installations of the Volga-Don Canal Administration are concentrated in the new village of Novo-Solenovskiy. The streets of the village are paved with asphalt or concrete. A park was being built at the base of the dam in December 1952, and a boulevard was to extend along the shore of the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir. A club, a secondary school, a hotel, and large dwelling houses are located in the center of the village. The village is electrified.

Thirty kilometers away, at a point where the Main Don Irrigation Canal turns sharply southward, there is another newly populated area, Voskhod. Voskhod is a settlement for builders working on the canal.(7)

A new village, Lazo, is located in the foothills of the Sikhote-Alin Mountains in southern Primorskiy Kray. There are plans to build a woodworking plant and to reconstruct existing lime and brick plants there.(8)

Chesnokovka in Altayskiy Kray is a new town located near Barnaul. Several industrial enterprises have been built there. An industrial training school, 13 general schools, and 7 libraries have been opened, and a movie theater was being completed in December 1952.(9)

Safonovo, workers' settlement near Smolensk, was organized in 1952 when 12,000 square meters of living space, a restaurant, and a store were put into use. Streets have been paved with stone. In March 1953, it was planned to build a mechanized bakery in the near future. Also planned were 17.5 million square meters of living space, a House of Culture, a second restaurant, a bathhouse, and buildings for secondary schools, nurseries, and kindergartens. Several million rubles were appropriated for construction of water and sewer systems and for lighting and landscaping the streets.(10)

Ramenka, a village for workers constructing the Palace of Science, is growing up 3 kilometers from the building site of the Moscow State University. In 2 years more than 200 two-story homes were built. A secondary school, an evening school for working youth, polyclinic and hospital, a nursery and kindergarten, a bathhouse, and a bakery are all in operation. In April 1953, another kindergarten and nursery, a large club, a stadium, and a recreation park were being built. A bus line connects the village with Moscow.(11)

In the past few years, several multistoried apartment houses, new schools, stores, and hundreds of individual homes have appeared in the new city for the miners of the Degtyarskiy copper mine near Revda, Sverdlovskaya Oblast. A large new Palace of Culture was opened recently.(12)

Settlements are growing up in Kamchatka around the Kozyrevsk Timber Management. A new settlement has grown up by Lake Innokent'yevskoye. In the Krakhchinskiy settlement a large club was being built in June 1953; Kozyrevsk had a new

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secondary school, and Shapino a wired radio center and a school. In the last 5 months /January - May 1953/ 6,000 square meters of living space were completed in this region.(13)

A village has sprung up for the workers constructing the new Barnaul - Kulunda railroad line. More than 600 houses, a bathhouse, a hospital, and a restaurant have been built. On the same railroad line, the village of Len'ka had ten homes in June 1953; 20 more homes, an electric power station, a school and nursery were to be built. Plans called for nine electric power stations, 3 schools, 2 clubs, 3 restaurants, 5 stores, and 2 rest homes to be built along this railroad line. Some 16,000 square meters of living space are to be constructed.(14)

Arsen'yev, a new city on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, has grown up in Primorskiy Kray. It was formerly Semenovka village. The city has electricity, radio, a central heating plant, a water supply system, and an auditorium seating 500.(15)

In a new village, Pobeda, which appeared just after World War II near Shakhty, 700 miners have been building their own homes. By August 1953, more than 100 houses had been built, and the miners had received nearly 5 million rubles from the government for construction.(16)

Ukrainian SSR

In April 1952 a town -- not then named -- was established near the Moscow - Simferopol' highway. It was located on a small hill between Sukhaya Balka and Mokraya Balka. It was being built for construction workers and hydraulic engineers working on the South Ukrainian Canal.(17)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

Not far from Baku, Sumgait, which is the youngest town in the republic, is being built. Next to a pipe-rolling mill and other industrial enterprises blocks of dwelling houses and gardens are going up. In 1952, living space was to increase to 250 percent of 1951. A House of Culture, motion picture theater, stores, a hospital, a drugstore, communications buildings, three schools, kindergartens and nurseries, and a radio receiving and transmitting station were under construction in November 1952.(18)

Duvanny is a new settlement in the petroleum region. Originally a small railroad station, it has become a well-planned town. A 10-year school and dwelling houses were under construction in December 1952. The road from the central highway to the railroad station has been paved with asphalt. The town has a water supply system, electricity, a bathhouse, a bakery, a library, and stores. A personal services combine with a tailor shop, shoe repair shop, watch repair shop, and barber shop has been opened.(19)

Two years ago on the Muganskaya steppe the Pushkinskiy Grain Sovkhoz was organized, and a settlement is growing up there. Along the planned streets 40 houses, a school, a store, and a drugstore have been built. The streets are lined with trees. Ten more houses were nearing completion in March 1953; an electric power station, a library, a garage, and a bakery were being built. Landscaping of the settlement had begun.(20)

A new settlement for the builders of the Samur-Divichinskiy Canal. is being built to the west of the settlement of Mashtazi. Twelve two-story and nine single-story houses are to be built as well as children's nurseries, a restaurant, and a store.(21)

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Karelo-Finnish SSR

Since the opening of the great northern water route, the Baltic-White Sea Canal imeni Stalin, the small settlement near the Segezha-railroad station on the Kirov Railroad has grown into a city. During the Second Five-Year Plan, a gigantic cellulose plant was built there. There are many four- and five-story stone houses, a hotel, a polyclinic, a hospital, a motion picture theater, a secondary school, stores, and a restaurant. All homes have central heating and water and sewer systems. There is a Palace of Culture for the paper mill workers. In the postwar years more than 15,000 square meters of living space were added, as well as six new streets. Besides the paper mill there is a home construction combine. The Fifth Five-Year Plan envisages large-scale construction and an increase in industrial capacity. Millions of rubles are being spent on housing. A new multistoried apartment house, an administration building, and other buildings are to be constructed. The school system is to be expanded. In January 1953, a bus line went into operation and several new stores are now open.(22)

Belorussian SSR

In the Zhlobinskiy Rayon Gomel'skaya Oblast a new settlement for workers of the Lukskoye peat enterprise has grown up. In addition to apartment houses, the settlement has a library, a motion picture theater, a medical aid station, stores, a bakery, a restaurant, and a bathhouse. All buildings are electrified, and a wired radio center has been installed. A recreation park, a nursery, and a kindergarten were completed in 1952.

Not far from the Rogachevskiy Milk Canning Plant, a workers' settlement has grown up. A settlement for workers of the furniture combine and the Excavator Plant imeni Vorshilov has been started near Rechitsa. In these two settlements, more than 300 apartment houses and individual homes, schools, nurseries and kindergartens, clubs, stadiums and recreation parks, medical centers, commercial enterprises, and personal services centers have been completed. The settlements have water supply systems and steam heat.(23)

Kazakh SSR

Not far from Saykhin a new settlement for workers engaged in the Volga-Ural Canal construction has grown up. There are more than 7,000 square meters of living space, and the settlement has electricity and radio service.(24)

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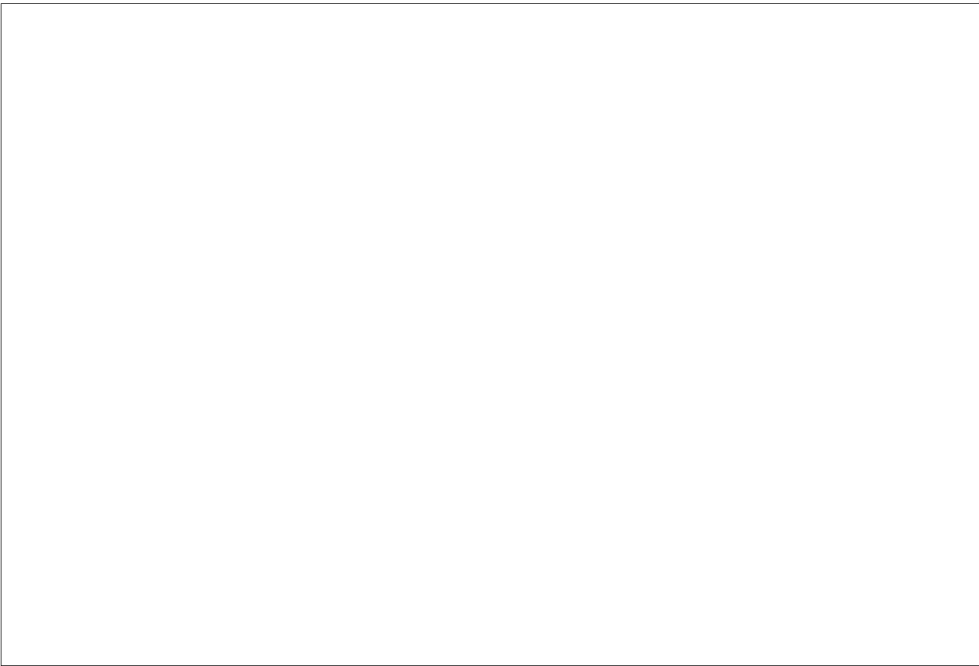
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